

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE

Progress of the Steamship Faraday in Laying the New Line for Communication with Europe.

Paying Out Satisfactorily in the Face of a Heavy Gale and Sea Swell.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1874.

The following despatches have been received from the steamship Faraday engaged in laying the direct United States cable:

STEAMSHIP FARADAY, Nov. 3-1 P. M. Lat. 50 14, lon. 28 07. Paid out 775 knots of cable. A heavy northwest gale prevails.

STEAMSHIP FARADAY, Nov. 4-3 A. M. The gale is abating but there is a very high sea. Have shifted paying out from the fore to the aft tank successively. Paid out 371 knots.

STEAMSHIP FARADAY, Nov. 4-1 P. M. Lat. 50 03, lon. 30 59. A strong gale and high cross sea prevail. Going at full steam with fore and aft canvas set.

STEAMSHIP FARADAY, Nov. 5-3 A. M. Paid out 129 knots of cable since last report. There is a heavy swell.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Bombardment of Irun Causes Some Fatal Casualties—Republican Successes at Other Points—War Office News Refused to the Press.

BAYONNE, Nov. 5, 1874.

The bombardment of Irun by the Carlists is thus far conducted on a small scale. Six republicans have been killed and ten wounded.

Republican Reinforcements For The Relief of Irun.

SANTANDER, Nov. 5, 1874.

General Loma has embarked here with eight battalions of troops for the purpose of relieving Irun.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS IN THE NORTH.

The republican army of the North resumes operations against the Carlists on the 2d inst.

The headquarters have been removed to Cencero.

Carlists Laying Down Their Arms—General Jovellar Defeats A Royalist Force.

BAYONNE, Nov. 5, 1874.

One hundred and fifty Carlists near Estella have surrendered to the republicans.

A force of national troops under Jovellar has defeated a band of Carlists at the town of Albocacer, Province of Valencia. Many of the insurgents were killed.

Spanish War Reports Kept from the Press.

MADRID, Nov. 5, 1874.

The government refuses to permit the publication of any intelligence touching military operations in the North.

Thousands of Spanish Soldiers Hurrying to the Relief of Irun.

SANTANDER, Nov. 5, 1874.

All the steamers embargoed by the government have begun to transport troops to San Sebastian for the relief of Irun. Ten steamers are engaged in the work, and each will take about 1,000 men.

An official despatch from Irun reports that the Carlists are suffering heavily.

A Carlist Force Scattered—Insurgents Offer to Surrender.

MADRID, Nov. 5—Evening.

General Jovellar has entered Teruel, the Carlists flying before him.

Large bodies of insurgents have offered to surrender at Maestrazgo.

The Carlists have thrown about fifteen hundred projectiles into Irun since the bombardment opened.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5, 1874.

It is reported that the government intends to take the state of siege soon after the meeting of the Assembly.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6-5 A. M.

The twin steamer Castilla, after several unsuccessful trial trips, has returned to the Thames. Important alterations are to be made in her engines, which will take six weeks to complete.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

The Madrid Republic Likely to be Recognized by the Czar.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1874.

A despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says it is reported in diplomatic circles in that city that the relations between the Czar of Russia and President Serrano have assumed a thoroughly cordial character, and it is expected that Russia will in a short time formally recognize the Republic of Spain.

GERMANY.

Count Von Arnim Tenders Further Personal Testimony.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, 1874.

Count von Arnim on Tuesday last had an interview with the Judge before whom the preliminary inquiry in his case has been conducted, and requested to be permitted to make a fresh deposition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The African Gold Fields Yielding Large Nuggets.

Advice from Cape Town of the 11th of October at hand to-day state that the gold fields were attracting more attention, large nuggets being found daily.

The crops throughout the colony were in good condition.

The rivers were swollen, causing delay in the transmission of the mails.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Rebel Squadron Anchored Off Buenos Ayres—The Battle of the Armies Still in Abeyance.

MONTVIDEO, Nov. 4, 1874.

Late advices from Buenos Ayres say that the rebel squadron had anchored off the city.

There is no news in relation to the engagement on land which, at the time of the last despatch, was hourly expected.

Commerce Suspended in the Argentine Capital.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 5, 1874.

There is no additional war news from Buenos Ayres.

Commercial telegrams report that no business is being transacted in the city.

A CELEBRATION CASUALTY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1874.

While firing a salute at Madison, Ohio, to-night, over the democratic victories, a cannon burst, instantly killing a young man named George F. Smith. The cannon was fired in the city.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

A Grand International Congress of Catholics to Assemble in London—Archbishop Manning's Definition of the Work of the Council.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1874.

The chief authorities of the Church have decided to hold a great international Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of Papal infallibility, reasserting the Pope's right to temporal as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming the bounden duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome.

It is stated that this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the Church will attend the Congress.

Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased since the loss of his temporalities. If arbitration was ever to supersede the war, the Pope would be the only possible arbiter. The Catholic world, he added, was threatened with a controversy on all the decrees of the Ecumenical Council. There was undoubtedly approaching one of the mightiest contests the religious world had ever seen. Therefore it was necessary to fearlessly assert through the free press of England the Pope's rights and his pretensions to world-wide allegiance.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1874.

Action of the Secretary of the Treasury on Appeals Sustained by Judicial Decisions.

A recent examination shows that the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to decisions on appeals and to the classification of imports for duty, particularly of mixed materials, is fully sustained by judicial decisions of the Supreme Court and the district courts of the United States. The statutory rule of construction has been in force unbroken since 1842, and the leading decision of the Supreme Court in 1853 has been the law without question since. No doubt is entertained at the department that it will be fully sustained by the Court in pending cases.

Resumption of Business by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims resumed its session to-day. A large number of counsel were present from various parts of the country. The calendar was called, but no cases were ready for hearing. Opinions were expressed by counsel that they could not for some time prepare petitions in behalf of their clients, and when they did so the petitions would have to be printed before presentation to the Court. The law requires petitions to be filed by the 22d of January next.

The Court said it was desirous of proceeding to business without loss of time, and therefore hoped counsel would use due diligence in promptly preparing their respective petitions, and afterward present the required testimony.

Mr. Cresswell, government counsel, demurred to a petition presented by Mr. Beaman in the Abigail case on the ground it did not state the parties at the time of the loss were entitled to the protection of the United States.

Mr. Beaman considered such a statement unnecessary, as the parties at the time of the loss lived in the North, were loyal to the Union and had always been known as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Cresswell said that, although it might not be very important to insert the statement in the petition, the law required it should be done.

The Court reserved its decision.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Ordered Before the Retiring Board—Second Lieutenant Appointed from Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1874.

Major D. B. McKibbin, Tenth cavalry, has been ordered to report to Major General Hancock, President of the Retiring Board, New York city, for examination.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list of appointments of second lieutenants in the army from civil life and the regiments to which they have been assigned, the appointee having passed the examination required by general order No. 81 of 1872:

Frank X. Kinsie, Tenth infantry; Arthur Williams, Third infantry; Andrew T. Miller, Twenty-third infantry; John J. Kane, Twenty-fourth infantry; E. Le Rossy Nichols, Twenty-fifth infantry; Walker S. Scott, Twenty-fifth infantry; Charles G. Ayres, Twenty-fifth infantry; Christopher H. Goringe, Eleventh infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5, 1874.

The Wachusett and Powhatan are under orders to sail for Norfolk. The Kansas is ordered on a West India cruise.

Orders and Assignments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1874.

Master John P. Wallis has been ordered to the Dictator, at Key West; Surgeon Henry M. Wells, to the receiving ship Vermont; Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler, to the Kansas; Chief Engineer William W. Wheeler, to the Brooklyn; Master S. H. May has been detached from the Dictator and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon S. A. Brown, from the Kansas, and ordered to return home.

THE TARIFF.

Opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on an Increase in the Free List.

BOSTON, Nov. 5, 1874.

A special despatch from Washington says that in response to the inquiry of Mr. Dawes for information in regard to a revision of the tariff duties on a good many articles and as to whether the present free list can be increased without diminishing to any great extent the customs receipts, the Secretary says the free list can be increased without hurting the revenues. He names cotton, arrow-root, coal, beeswax, gypsum, oatmeal, tannic acid, and the free list can be increased without hurting the revenues. He names cotton, arrow-root, coal, beeswax, gypsum, oatmeal, tannic acid, and the free list can be increased without hurting the revenues.

LAKE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 5, 1874.

The schooner Harriet Ross, loaded with coal from Erie for Buffalo, went ashore four miles east of here in the fog this morning. She has seven feet of water in her hold and lies on a rocky bottom.

Vessels Ashore—The Steamer Dean Richmond in Danger of Going to Pieces.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5, 1874.

The schooner Twin Sisters, Bolivia and one unknown, laden with salt, are ashore below Port Dover. The Francis Palms and Miami, grain laden, are on the Point. Wreckers have gone to them from here. The steamer Dean Richmond is ashore at Point St. Peter and in danger of going to pieces. The weather is smoky and wind southwest.

Tugs Unable to Go to the Assistance of Distressed Vessels.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 5, 1874.

The tugs have been unable to go outside the pier to-day to render assistance to vessels ashore in the vicinity. A large three masted vessel is reported ashore three miles east of here, her name is unknown. No assistance has been rendered to the schooner Osborne, ashore two miles east, to-day, owing to the smoky weather and high wind. A propeller, or steam barge, was heard whistling last night, and this morning in the neighborhood of Mohawk Island, west of here. It is impossible for tugs to go out.

Miraculous Escape of a Steamer.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 5, 1874.

The steamer Umlerland was caught in a severe gale near Passage Island, Lake Superior, and was compelled to cast overboard all her deck freight, including seventy head of cattle. The steamer had a miraculous escape, but no lives were lost.

SLEEPING CAR BURNED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1874.

A sleeping car on the Georgia Railroad was burned this morning. The passengers lost all their clothing, but no one was injured. The fire caught from the stove.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5, 1874.

Printing cloths market strong, with an increased demand for the best grades.

OBITUARY.

Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me.

Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Portland, Me., breathed his last in this city last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at St. Vincent Hospital, No. 14 West Eleventh street. The Bishop had suffered long and painfully. His disease was akin to that which caused the death of Vice-Governor Father Starrs. As stated in the HERALD yesterday, while telling the story of his debarkation from the French steamer Perle, his stay among us, considering his terribly debilitated condition, was only a matter of a short time. During the voyage across the Atlantic the weather was very stormy, consequently unfavorable to the health of the prelate, whose malady demanded ease and repose. For two days during the voyage he was in such a condition that his life was despaired of, and he was during this period unconscious. A life, however, so dear to many was nursed with the tenderness of a mother. The venerable Archbishop McElroy, Father Barry of Portland, Secretary to the Bishop, Dr. LeVigne and others, who hoped almost against hope that the sufferer might be spared to see his flock once more. The Bishop left New York in August last, accompanied by the Archbishop of New York, who was always his intimate personal friend, with the intention of proceeding to the Eternal City, but upon his arrival at Brest he became so ill that he was placed, at his own request, in the Naval Hospital, and here he remained until about ten days ago, when he was carried in a litter on board the Perle, which brought him back to this country. So weak had he become that it was doubtful whether he would live long enough to be placed in his berth. After suffering the horrible racking of the sea voyage he was transferred, after resting three or four days in ambulance, and driven through the damp and chill of night to the Sisters Hospital, where he was expected, the Archbishop having telegraphed that he would arrive there. Sister Mary Frances received him, and in the hospital he expired.

SKETCH OF BISHOP BACON.

Bishop Bacon was born in Brooklyn in 1814, and was known to most of the old Catholic citizens of that city. He was educated for the ministry at Mount St. Mary College, Emmettsburg, Md., and ordained in New York by Bishop Dubois, in the year 1838, and was at the time of his death the oldest ordained Catholic Bishop in the Archdiocese of New York, with the exception of the venerable Archbishop himself, who has been in the ministry a few years longer. He was the first regular pastor of the Church of the Assumption, on the corner of Jay and Court streets, Brooklyn, and of which Father Keegan is now pastor. Here for many years he ministered to the largest Catholic congregation in Brooklyn. His desire, however, for church extension was soon gratified by the purchase of a site for an edifice at the lower end of Court street, and by his efforts the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea was erected, on the corner of Luquer and Court streets. It is today one of the largest and most elegant churches in Brooklyn. The diocese of Portland, Me., was created and the mitre accepted by Father Bacon in 1865, his consecration taking place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thus establishing his first diocese. The elevation to the prelate, in thus removing him from the scenes of his labors, was a subject of regret to those who knew him best in Brooklyn, although they knew Maine had gained a worthy accession to her religious teachers.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

The Bishop up to within a few moments of his death, although weak and exhausted, retained his fine intellect to a remarkable degree. Sister Mary Francis was ceaseless in her efforts to alleviate the suffering of one beloved by so many. Dr. Wood paid a visit to the dying man, but saw that all medical aid was vain, and imparted the information to those around him, and that his dissolution might be expected at any moment. The sorrowful intelligence was listened to by saddened hearts, among whom were the venerable Archbishop, the Archbishop's secretary, the Vicar General, Father Quinn; Bishop McNeirney, conductor of the Brooklyn; Bishop Keegan of Brooklyn; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.; Shortly before his death extreme unction was administered, and at half-past seven o'clock the soul of Bishop Bacon had gone to Him who gave it.

THE INTERMENT.

Last night the body was embalmed by Dr. Miller, and will be taken hence by steamer to Portland, Me., for interment. A pontifical high mass will be held in Portland, at which Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston; Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, and Vicar General Quinn will be the principal celebrants. It is thought possible that the Archbishop of New York may also accompany the remains, but this is not yet positively known.

With reference to Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, formerly secretary of the Archbishop, it may be mentioned, in this instance, that the late Bishop Bacon was his sponsor, when he was consecrated at Albany, on April 21, 1872.

EDUARD CREIGHTON.

Eduard Creighton, a well known citizen of Omaha, Neb., died in Omaha yesterday evening from the effects of paralysis. Mr. Creighton was stricken on the 31st inst.

BILLIARDS.

Brilliant Play at the Three-Ball Tournament—Messrs. Joe Dion, Maurice Daly, Garnier and Vignaud Win Their Games.

The billiard tournament at Tammany Hall was resumed yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. The play was very good, and Joe Dion won his match against Daniels with great ease. Daly also dispatched Sloan with little difficulty.

The games were played on a six-toe table, manufactured by W. H. Griffith, and fitted with Delaney's wire cushions. Neil Bryant officiated as referee and Mr. Knight kept score. Play commenced at five minutes past two P. M. The first game was between Joseph Dion, of New York, and Daniels, of Boston. Dion won the lead, and falling to score Daniels went in and ran up 5, which Dion followed by 30. At the close of the fifteenth inning the game stood:

DION 180, DANIELS 83.

On the twenty-third inning Joe got him to go, and rolled up 65, leaving him only 14 to go. He finally won the game by a twenty-sixth inning. The following is the score:

Dion—30, 2, 0, 6, 4, 1, 12, 0, 4, 4, 2, 5, 7, 2, 0, 9, 11, 0, 1, 5, 5, 5.

Daniels—5, 0, 6, 0, 6, 0, 0, 4, 14, 0, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 20—117.

Dion—30, 42, 76, 65, Daniels—43.

THE EVENING.

The attendance at the evening session was very large, and the ladies' platform was occupied by forty or fifty representatives of the fair sex. The first game was between Daniels, of Boston, and Garnier. At the close of the twentieth inning the game stood:

DANIELS 215, GARNIER 101.

Daniels missed two or three easy shots, the next four innings and almost played rather light. In the twenty-fourth inning Daniels scored 11, and in the twenty-fifth inning he added 34 to his score, and shortly afterward went out on a score of 16. The following is a score of the game:

Garnier—15, 0, 2, 5, 2, 5, 7, 10, 2, 2, 5, 3, 10, 2, 0, 4, 3, 0, 1, 7, 3, 2, 0, 6, 0, 1, 15, 10—300.

Daniels—5, 0, 2, 2, 5, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 3, 7, 5, 0, 2, 2, 5, 0, 6, 0, 4—171.

Garnier—25, 73, 20, Daniels—22, 23, 40.

THE EVENING.

During the intermission there was a little speculation in the general press as to the result of the game. The latter was also backed at 100 to 60 to beat Vignaux the first time they come together. Director Davis called game a forty-five minutes past nine, and the two contestants, Messrs Vignaux and Daly, made their appearance.

Vignaux has a quiet, cool style of play, and makes the most difficult shots with the greatest apparent ease.

Both the tenth inning Vignaux got the balls together again and manipulated 35, without much apparent trouble. The next five innings did not bring to light anything very brilliant; but, on the sixteenth inning Vignaux ran 10, which Vignaux followed in the eighteenth by 30. The players now appeared to live up to the theory of the game, and the repeated applause of the spectators. His running and round the table shots were especially good. He finally made a very long draw, having scored 55. At the close of the eighteenth inning the game stood:

VIGNAUX 102, DALY 117.

The new aspirant for billiard honors then went to work again and added 42 to his score, to which he supplemented on the succeeding innings 35 more, leaving him only forty to go. Vignaux went in and made another effort, but could only reach 44. Vignaux then ran 14 and won the game. The play made a very favorable impression among the spectators, and will prove a tough antagonist for Garnier. The following is a score of the game:

Vignaux—0, 5, 3, 10, 16, 25, 0, 7, 2, 35, 2, 0, 6, 1, 2, 1, 0, 30, 42, 30—200.

Daly—8, 15, 5, 1, 1, 0, 5, 2, 5, 2, 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 15, 1, 68, 2, 22—117.

Vignaux—62, 35, 34, 30, 42, 35. DALY—25, 88, 44.

HIGHEST RUNS.

Vignaux—14-27. DALY—11-20.

Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

On the twenty-third inning the game stood:

DION 180, DANIELS 83.

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Daniels—5, 0, 6, 0, 6, 0, 0, 4, 14, 0, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 20—117.

Dion—30, 42, 76, 65, Daniels—43.

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